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TREITSCHKE, HEINRICH VON. *Politics* (translated by Blanche Dugdale and Torben de Bille). (2 vols.) Pp. 1, 1049. Price, \$7.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

It is in Treitschke's *Politics* that one finds a bold expression of all of the ideas now held to be typically Prussian. 'We may say that power is the vital principle of the State, as faith is that of the Church, and love that of the family' says Treitschke (page 23). In the expression of this power "a step forward has been taken when the mute obedience of the citizens is transformed into a rational inward assent, but it cannot be said that this is absolutely necessary. Powerful, highly-developed Empires have stood for centuries without its aid. Submission is what the State primarily requires; it insists upon acquiescence; its very essence is the accomplishment of its will" (page 23). "Brave peoples alone have an existence, an evolution or a future; the weak and cowardly perish, and perish justly. The grandeur of history lies in the perpetual conflict of nations, and it is simply foolish to desire the suppression of their rivalry. Mankind has ever found it to be so" (page 21). One need not mention Belgium here.

In the first book (which forms Volume I) on *The Nature of the State* are chapters on: The State Idea; The Aim of the State; The State in Relation to the Moral Law; The Rise and Fall of States; Government and the Governed. In the second book on *The Social Foundations of the State* there are chapters on Land and People; The Family; Races, Tribes, and Nations; Castes, Estates, Classes; Religion; National Education; Political Economy. There is an introduction by Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour and a Foreword by A. Lawrence Lowell. Good clear type makes reading easy.

As a work of scholarship, Treitschke's *Politics* is neither important nor profound. Witness the following statement: "France always fluctuates between bigotry and a false Liberalism," (page 12). But Treitschke's *Politics* is famous for the national ideals to which it has or has presumed to give expression, not for its profundity or its intrinsic worth.

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WEYL, WALTER E. *American World Policies*. Pp. 307. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917.

A book on American World Policies written by Mr. Root, Colonel Roosevelt, or Mr. Taft would arouse varying degrees of interest according as one judged the ability of each of these statesmen to write authoritatively on so momentous a topic. So likewise one is bound to question the qualifications of Mr. Weyl. The author is primarily an economist. This accounts for both the strength and the weakness of the book. Its weakness consists in the author's tendency to interpret all international relations in economic terms. To such an extent does this carry him that he is led to make unfortunate comments of the following character: "Not until it was seen that they no longer paid did the Crusades end; not heavenly but earthly motives inspired most of these soldiers of Christ. It was business, the business of a crudely organized, over-populated, agricultural Europe" (page 23). Such an attitude of mind hardly qualifies one to preserve a proper sense of international values.

With this word of caution in mind, Mr. Weyl's book may be read with extreme profit and pleasure. Whatever his own personal standard of values may be, the author is too keen an observer, too candid a critic to fail to note the main facts, the significant phenomena of international relations. No matter how grossly materialistic his conclusions may be, the facts, the enormous mass of materials with which he works are of supreme importance. He compels the reader to consider and ponder thoughtfully matters which most writers in this field have either ignored or failed to emphasize. Unlike Norman Angell, Mr. Weyl recognizes that wars sometimes do pay; that nationalism is a very great factor to be recognized and not slighted; that pacifism has been on the wrong scent, and that the propaganda for internationalism has been sadly misdirected.

The strength of this book lies in the overwhelmingly convincing manner with which the author demonstrates the absolute need of an "economic internationalism" as the basis of world-peace. At a time when the Entente Allies have threatened to wage an economic warfare on Germany at the end of this interminable war, it is a positive service to draw men's attention to this supremely important factor in international relations. Mr. Weyl stresses the economic causes of war, and shows that the rapid "integration" of the world demands that all men should have a fair share in its natural resources and markets wherever they may be found whether in vast colonial empires or backward, undeveloped nations.

Mr. Weyl feels compelled to present a programme for this economic internationalism he believes to be of such vital importance. It is worth while to quote his own words:

"In the main our problem consists in using the influence of the United States to create such an economic harmony among the nations, and to give each nation such a measure of security as to permit them to agree upon an international policy, which will be in the interest of all. The chief elements of this programme are two in number: to create conditions within the United States" [he means economic conditions, industrial and agricultural development, etc.] "which will permit us to exert a real influence; and to use this influence in the creation of an international organization, which will give each nation a measure of economic and military security, and prevent any nation from wantonly breaking the peace" (p. 289).

It is along such suggestive lines as this that Mr. Weyl's book is of very real value. On other lines, such as relate to international law and diplomacy—"freedom of the seas" for example—he is not convincing.

From a strictly economic point of view his book is a distinct contribution to a better understanding of the foundations of international harmony and order. It is good literature as well. The reader will feel amply repaid for giving it the most thoughtful attention.

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SOCIOLOGY

FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT. *Outline of Applied Sociology*. Pp. x, 353. Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1916.

According to the author, this book "concerns itself but little with questions of origins, and devotes itself to facts rather than to theories." Professor Fairchild defines sociology as "the study of man and his human environment in their relation